

# Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

*A Division of the*



## Comprehensive Community Plan

**County: Bartholomew County**

**LCC: Bartholomew County Substance Abuse Council**

**Date Due: April 30, 2015**

**Date Submitted: April 15, 2015**

**New Plan** ☐

**Plan Update X** ☒



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**City: Columbus, IN**  
**Zip Code: 47201**

## Plan Summary

### Mission Statement:

To develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to educate about, to prevent, and to reduce the incidents of alcohol and other drug abuse in Bartholomew County.

### History:

#### History:

In January 1988, a community human needs assessment identified drug and alcohol abuse as a top issue. That same year, Focus 2000 adopted substance abuse as an area of focus, created a task force and invited regional representatives from the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana who described the need for communities to consider writing a comprehensive plan.

The Bartholomew County Substance Abuse Council was formed in 1900 with the mission of coordinating a comprehensive approach to substance abuse in this county. Since its formation the council has scheduled nine or more meetings per year to address community issues, to develop a data pool, to identify community resources, and to solicit community involvement in the areas of prevention, treatment, and law enforcement/justice. The council serves as the recognized Local coordinating Council (LCC) for the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana.

From the beginning, the Council has attempted to bring together a cross-section of the community by a countywide effort to address our substance abuse issues. Bartholomew County has a 2010 population of about 76,794 and a 2013 estimate of 79, 129.<sup>1</sup> The economy is commercial, industrial and agricultural-related. We have two school corporations.

In 2013, 41.9% (Bartholomew Consolidated) and 45.9 (Flatrock Hawcreek) of the students on free and reduced lunch compared to the state average of 49.1%.<sup>2</sup> In 2012, 11.8% of our families were below poverty as compared with the state average of 15.5%.<sup>3</sup> The 2012 county diversity and ethnicity can be seen in the Indiana In-depth Profile race and ethnicity that summarizes Bartholomew County as follows: 91.3% White, 6.5% Hispanic, 2.1% Black, 4.5% Asian, .1% Native Hawaiian, .05% American Indian or Alaskan native, and 1.5% Two or more Race Groups.<sup>4</sup>

### Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:

Each year the Council creates and implements a local plan of action that addresses community needs related to substance abuse reduction and education. This document is the Community Comprehensive Plan for 2014-2017, with annual Updates to be submitted in 2015-2017.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Website Address:

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18/18005.html>. - Retrieved on 2/17/2014

<sup>2</sup> Kids Count Data Center. Website Address:

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/stateprofile.aspx?state=IN&loc=2294>. - Retrieved on 2/17/14  
STATS Indiana. Website Address:

<sup>3</sup> STATS Indiana. Website Address:

[http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope\\_choice=a&county\\_changer=18005](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18005). - Retrieved on 2/17/2014

The Council took great care in preparing a Comprehensive Community Plan that would reflect long-term needs and concerns of all parts of the community. The council collects yearly data from law enforcement, community agencies, schools and the court system. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center's Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Survey for grades 6-12 is given every two years. The Healthy Communities Report provides new information every three to four years. When available, we pursue insight from state reports. The Council compiled the information and used it to assist in preparation of this plan which has been approved by the Local Coordinating Council.

In 2009, the council was awarded a two year Communities That Care Grant for \$130,000. The Foundation for Youth was/is the fiscal agent for that grant and for the following grants. Two grants were received in 2012. At this time the local CTC is applying for another.

The LCC has identified three problem areas to be addressed:

1. Youth and adults in the county abuse substances including alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
2. Individuals and families facing issues associated with addiction do not have a full range of affordable, accessible interventions, treatment and aftercare resources and programs available.
3. Substance abuse is a significant contributor to crime in Bartholomew County.

With the approval of the State Commission, the LCC will work with the community to plan and implement opportunities that address the problems identified in the plan. Once funding allocations are approved by the state, the County Council and the County Commissioners, the LCC will monitor the progress of grantees throughout the grant year.

## **Membership List**

### **County LCC Name:**

<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Larry Perkinson</b>	<b>Bartholomew Consolidated School Corp.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Rick Scalf</b>	<b>Advocates for Children</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Youth Development</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Scott Hundley</b>	<b>Community Church of Columbus</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Faith Support Services</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Dana Fischer</b>	<b>Community Church of Columbus</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Support Services</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Jessica Smith</b>	<b>Turning Point</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Support Services</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Stephen Dishinger</b>	<b>Turning Point</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Support Services</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Laura Moses</b>	<b>Big Brothers/Big Sisters</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Youth Development</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Eric Riddle</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Community</b>

		<b>Advocate</b>			<b>Member</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Stephanie Womach</b>	<b>Healthy Communities</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Support Services</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Chris Couch</b>	<b>Columbus Police Department</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Jay Frederick</b>	<b>Columbus Police Department</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>David Steinkoenig</b>	<b>Bartholomew Co. Sheriff's department</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Harry Cooper</b>	<b>Communities That Care</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Youth Development</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Sabrina Myers</b>	<b>Bartholomew Co. Court Services</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Judiciary</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Steven Allman</b>	<b>Military</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Military</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Corbin Smith</b>	<b>Indiana Excise Police</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Carrie Kruse</b>	<b>Turning Point</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Support Services</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Andy Young</b>	<b>Foundation for Youth</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Youth Development</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Julie Miller</b>	<b>Family Service</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Support Services</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Dawn Andrews</b>	<b>German-American Bank</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Community Member</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Jessica Beecher</b>	<b>National Youth Advocate Program</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Youth Support</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Lynn Pittman</b>	<b>National Youth Advocate Program</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Youth Support</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Rachelle Cozart</b>	<b>National Youth Advocate Program</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Youth Support</b>

## Problem Identification

### A. Problem Statement #1:

Youth and adults in the county abuse substances including alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

## B. Supportive Data:

1. In 2013, 51% of all local arrests were made for either drugs and/or alcohol.
2. In 2013, 19% of all juvenile referrals (109 out of 568) were for alcohol or drug offenses. 49% of alcohol and drug referrals (53 out of 109) were for *Illegal Consumption/ Possession of Alcohol*.
3. In 2013, 33.8% of all urine drug screens given by Bartholomew County Court Services was positive for drugs or alcohol. Summarily:
  - 11.9% positive for amphetamines/methamphetamines
  - 1.1% positive for cocaine
  - 12.6% positive for cannabinoids (marijuana)
  - 8.1% positive for opiates
4. During the 12-13 SY, Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation gave 270 random urine screens resulting in 3 positive for cannabinoid (marijuana), 1 for prescription meds, and 1 was adulterated. During the same time period, 75 other urine drug screens were given resulting in 31 positive for cannabinoid and 2 positive for prescription drugs, 1 that was dilute, and 1 was adulterated.
5. 2013 Community Methamphetamine Data
  - 43 methamphetamine labs (Sheriff's Department and Columbus Police Department combined)
  - 11.9% of all urine druge screens given by Bartholomew County Court Services were positive for amphetamine/methamphetamine.
6. Bartholomew County School Corporation realized 59 ATOD incidents during the 2012-2013 school year.
7. 2013 Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) Survey results for Bartholomew Consolidated Schools indicated the monthly substance abuse for high school seniors occurs at the following rates:

	<u>BCSC</u>	<u>Indiana</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Use tobacco	20.5%	19.5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Use alcohol	37.6%	34.9%
<input type="checkbox"/> Binge drink	24.6%	23.5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Use marijuana	15.9%	17.6%

8. 2013 Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) Survey results for Bartholomew Consolidated Schools indicated that the lifetime usage rates of high school seniors were:

	<u>BCSC</u>	<u>Indiana</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol	64.2%	61.7%
<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco	35.5%	36.6%
<input type="checkbox"/> Marijuana	36.2%	36.6%
<input type="checkbox"/> Tranquilizers	no data	
<input type="checkbox"/> Amphetamines	No data	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cocaine	4.1%	4.1%
<input type="checkbox"/> MDMA	5.5%	5.3%
<input type="checkbox"/> Hallucinogens	7.3%	5.8%
<input type="checkbox"/> Crank	2.5%	1.8%
<input type="checkbox"/> Methamphetamine	3.0%	2.0%
<input type="checkbox"/> Heroin	1.6%	1.9%

9. The PRC Community Health Survey indicates that in 2012

- ☐ 4.9% of adults reported an average of two or more drinks of alcohol per day in the last month (chronic drinkers). 8.3% of men vs 1.6% of women. (46.9% of adults drink)
- ☐ 13.8% of Bartholomew County adults were binge drinkers (5 or more drinks on a single occasion in the past month). 17.7% of men vs. 10.1% of women (4 or more drinks for women).
- ☐ 0.9% of Bartholomew County adults admitted having driven during the past month after having too much to drink.
- ☐ 1.9% of Bartholomew County adults acknowledged using an illicit drug in the past month.
- ☐ 3.3% of Bartholomew County adults reported that someone in their immediate family had faced problems associated with methamphetamine use.

10. The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2012 also identified counties with priorities scores in the top 25% of Indiana Counties. Overall Bartholomew County was in the top 25%.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage/Rank</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol	Top 25%
<input type="checkbox"/> Methamphetamine	Top 10%
<input type="checkbox"/> Marijuana	Top 50%
<input type="checkbox"/> Prescription Drugs	Top 25%

11. The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2012 also identified the following for Bartholomew County:

- Alcohol
  - 43 - Alcohol induce deaths from 2000-2010
  - 2 – alcohol-related fatalities in 2011
  - 87 – alcohol-related collisions in 2011
  - 397 – DUI arrests in 2010
  - 247 – Public intoxication arrests in 2010
- Tobacco (2/26/14 State/Healthy Communities Data)
  - 25% of adults smoke (22%)
  - 18.1% of pregnant women smoke
  - 197 – births affected by smoking (related costs: \$339.886)
  - 114 – deaths attributed to smoking
  - 14 – deaths attributed to secondhand smoke (economic burden of SHS 4.7 million)
  - 2,286 – number of smoking-related illnesses
- Polysubstance abuse
  - 54.1% of individuals in treatment were dealing with more than one substance issue.

12. During 2013, members of the Substance Abuse Council provided over 80 ATOD presentations to the community.

**End of Year 1 Update:**

1 Data no longer determined.

2. In 2014, 20% of all juvenile referrals (111 out of 547) were for alcohol or drug offenses. 41% of alcohol and drug referrals (46 out of 111) were for Illegal Consumption/ Possession of Alcohol.

3. In 2014, 20.9% of all drug screens\* given by Bartholomew County Court Services were positive for drugs or alcohol. Summarily:

- 9.8% positive for amphetamines/methamphetamines
- .4% positive for cocaine
- 4.7% positive for cannabinoids (marijuana)
- 5% positive for opiates

\*Note: In 2014, the department changed its testing methodology to include only oral drug screens and a more systematic collection process.

4. During the 13-14 SY, Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation gave 270 random urine screens resulting in 6 positive for cannabinoid (marijuana), 2 for prescription meds, and 1 was adulterated. During the same time period, 69 other urine drug screens were given resulting in 28 positive for cannabinoid and 2 positive for prescription drugs, 2 that were dilute, and 2 were adulterated.

## 5. 2014 Community Methamphetamine Data

- 1 methamphetamine lab (Sheriff's Department and Columbus Police Department combined)
- 5% of all urine drug screens\* given by Bartholomew County Court Services were positive for amphetamine/methamphetamine.

\*Note: In 2014, the department changed its testing methodology to include only oral drug screens and a more systematic collection process.

6. Bartholomew County School Corporation realized 76 ATOD incidents during the 2013-2014 school year.

7. SAME

8. SAME

9. SAME.

10. The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2013 also identified counties with priorities scores in the top 25% of Indiana Counties. Overall Bartholomew County was in the top 25%.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage/Rank</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol	Top 10%
<input type="checkbox"/> Methamphetamine	Top 10%
<input type="checkbox"/> Marijuana	Top 25%
<input type="checkbox"/> Prescription Drugs	Top 50%
<input type="checkbox"/> Cocaine/Heroin	Top 50%

11. The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile 2013 also identified the following for Bartholomew County:

- Alcohol
  - 51 - Alcohol induce deaths from 2000-2011
  - 0 – alcohol-related fatalities in 2012
  - 85 – alcohol-related collisions in 2012
  - 346 – DUI arrests in 2011
  - 207 – Public intoxication arrests in 2011
- Tobacco
  - 25% of adults smoke
  - 18.1% of pregnant women smoke
  - 197 – births affected by smoking
  - 114 – deaths attributed to smoking
  - 14 – deaths attributed to secondhand smoke

- 2,286 – number of smoking-related illnesses
- Polysubstance abuse
  - 61.3% of individuals in treatment were dealing with more than one substance issue.

12. During 2014, members of the Substance Abuse Council provided over 50 ATOD presentations to the community.

### End of Year 2 Update:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
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- 5.

### Final Update (end of Year 3):

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- 2.
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### C. Goals:

1. Reduce the percentage of drug and/or alcohol arrests per year by 5% from the prior four-year average for adults. The average percentage of drug and/or alcohol arrests per year from 2010-2014 was 53.75%.
2. Reduce the percentage of juvenile referrals for alcohol and drug offenses by 2% from the prior four-year average. The average percentage from 2010-2014 was 18.4%.
3. Bartholomew County Court Services: Reduce the percentage of positive drug screens from the prior four years by 3%. The average percentage from 2010-2014 was 31.4%.
4. Reduce the incidents of ATOD issues to 70 or less per school year. The average for the prior four school years (2009-10 to 2012-13) was 87.
5. Continue to garner IPRC results for Bartholomew County that show monthly and lifetime usage rates that are less than the Indiana average.
6. Continue to garner county ATOD information that depicts the issues adults face.
7. Reduce the number of meth labs found in Bartholomew County to less than 35.

### End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. Percent of drug and/or alcohol arrests - (Our goal is a 5% reduction from the past four year average of 53.75%.)

2013                      51%

2014 This data is no longer accessible via the computer data.

2. Percent of juvenile referrals for alcohol and drug offenses - (Our goal is a 2% reduction from the past four year average of 18.4%)

2013	19%
2014	20%

3. Percent of positive urine drug screen given by Bartholomew County Court Services - (Our goal is a 3% reduction from the past four year average of 31.4%)

2013	32%
2014	20.9%* ... In 2014 Court Services changed the collection procedure to oral swabs.

4. ATOD school incidents - (Our goal is to reduce the number of incidents to 70 or less.)

2012-13SY	<u>72</u>
2013-14SY	<u>76</u>

5. In 2013, IPRC results for Bartholomew County indicated – (Our goal is to gather data that indicates that usage rates are less than the Indiana usage rates.)

- **Lifetime prevalence rates** were higher than the state for cigarettes (8th), smokeless (8th), cigars (8th, 10th, 11th, 12th), pipe (8th), marijuana (8th), synthetic marijuana (8th), cocaine (9th), inhalants (8th), methamphetamines (9th), steroids (12th), ecstasy (11th), and hallucinogens (8th, 9th). However rates were lower than state rates for cigarettes (10th).
- **Monthly prevalence rates** were higher than the state for cigarettes (8th, 11th), smokeless (12th), cigars (8th, 10th, 11th, 12th), pipe (8th), alcohol (8th), marijuana (8th), methamphetamines (9th), steroids (12th), and hallucinogens (8th).
- **Binge drinking rates** were consistent with the state rates.

6. The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile identifies counties with priorities scores in the top 25% of Indiana Counties. – (Our goal is to show gather information that depicts adult issues.)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage/Rank</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Alcohol	25%	10%
Methamphetamine	10%	10%
Marijuana	50%	25%
Prescription Drugs	25%	50%
Cocaine/Heroin		50%

7. Community Methamphetamine Data - (Our goal is to reduce the number of labs to 35.)

<u>Meth Labs</u>	
2013	43
2014	1

## End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Final Report (end of Year 3):**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**D. Objectives:**

1. **Substance Abuse Council members will provide or assist with 60 or more ATOD community presentations to increase public awareness of local issues.**
2. **Counseling and education opportunities will be provided for 200 youth and adults through subsidy funding provided by the Drug-Free Community Fund.**
3. **Support prevention/education programs provided through the school and the community, with an emphasis on proven prevention strategies.**
4. **Support tobacco education/prevention and cessation efforts for youth and adults.**
5. **Participate in and support local, state, and national awareness campaigns such as the Great American Smoke Out, Red Ribbon Week, and Operation Safe Prom.**

**End of Year 1 Update:.**

1. In 2014 Substance Abuse Council members provided or assisted with 58 or ATOD community presentations to increase public awareness of local issues. (2 below our goal)
2. Counseling assistance opportunities affected at least 369 youth and adults in our community. This was 169 above our goal.
  - 30 students were provided counseling through the Youth Care Fund.
  - REACH (Tobacco)
    - 4 youth who were ticketed for underage tobacco use – Tobacco Education Group (TEG class)
    - 150 6<sup>th</sup> graders – received Tobacco Abuse and Consequences (TAC) presentations
  - Tuesday Connections
    - Averaged 65 adults in the community-based CR groups (Celebrate Recovery).
    - Approximately 20 in the CRinside (Celebrate Recovery) jail groups, including WRAP (Women Recovery with a Purpose)
    - Approximately 100 various teens and children receive assistance through the Tuesday Connections program for children
    - Free counseling to approximately 40 individuals with substance abuse issues
3. In 2014 the council supported proven strategies
  - Court Services – Prime
  - NYAP (National Youth Advocate Program – Matrix)

- Tobacco Action Team – Freedom from Smoking
  - CTC – Project Alert, Guiding Good Choices
4. With the Drug-Free funds, REACH was able to supplement tobacco-education efforts with a Youth Outreach Coordinator who provides the Tobacco Abuse and Consequences (TAC) presentations. The TAC presentations are typically for 6<sup>th</sup> graders and high school health classes. The students are also given information to take home to parents that includes Quitline resources if they are smokers. The coordinator's approach is to inspire youth to live above the influence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs and to encourage them that the things they want to do in life will only be hindered by substance abuse. Tobacco users in the classroom are offered cessation resources through the Quitline's youth program which caters to 13-17 year olds.
  5. In 2014 our community participated in Red Ribbon Week, the Great American Smoke Out, Operation Safe Prom. Our High School Heroes, 40 high school students, presented an anti-tobacco message to all fifth graders in the Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation.

### End of Year 2 Update:

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### Final Update (end of Year 3):

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### A. Problem Statement #2:

Individuals and families facing issues associated with addiction do not have a full range of affordable, accessible intervention, treatment, and aftercare resources and programs available.

### B. Supportive Data:

1. Evidence shows that traditional talk therapy and 12-step approaches do not work for the truly criminal client. According to the Bartholomew County What Works Sub teams, comprehensive cognitive based treatment for criminal populations is lacking.
2. Comprehensive addiction treatment continues to be lacking in Bartholomew County. No local inpatient treatment or detox exists and out-patient services are limited. Out-of-county resources too are limited.
3. Individuals without insurance or financial resources and are limited in their ability to access substance abuse services. This statement can only be supported anecdotally. Also, individuals with insurance may have such high deductibles that they feel unable to use their insurance plan.

4. Limited housing resources are available in the county for families and no housing program serves individual male adults. Often substance abuse plays a role in the homeless person's situation. "Supportive housing is crucial as about half of all homeless adults have problems with alcohol and one third with other drugs. [www.solutionsforamerica.org/thrivingneigh/homelessness](http://www.solutionsforamerica.org/thrivingneigh/homelessness)"

5. Barriers to accessing existing services exist. These include:

- ☐ Transportation - Although Columbus has public bus service, no public rural transportation exists.
- ☐ Scheduling difficulties - Columbus is a manufacturing community that has a workforce working all three shifts making attending treatment sometimes difficult.
- ☐ Treatment program requirements - Some requirements like being able to read/write or bringing a significant other to therapy can be barriers. Unsuccessful students "are more than twice as likely as successfully students to be unemployed after dropping out, to be arrested or to engage in substance abuse. Collete, Hervey. (2002) The Atlanta Constitution Jan 25, 2002."
- ☐ Ineffective treatment methods - The criminal population, who make up a considerable percentage of those referred for treatment, respond better to cognitive behavior therapy that is lacking according to the What Works Sub teams.
- ☐ Abstinence-only programs - Some programs including the local mental health center refuse treatment to folks who are on prescription narcotics and are not willing at the time of admission to work on a "weaning" program.
- ☐ Limited Spanish-speaking therapists - Only one therapist in the county speaks Spanish. This counselor provides only individual therapy not substance abuse therapy often needed by this population.

4. During 2013, 37 youth were assisted with counseling services through the Youth Care Fund managed by Bartholomew County School Corporation and funded through the Drug-Free Community Fund.

The Youth Care Fund provides brief counseling for youth and families in Bartholomew County. It is generally for youth, but there are times when the issue also involves adults and adult decision making. Our young people and families face issues of substance abuse and experimentation. If you read about it in the paper, our community is susceptible to it.

Our youth and families also deal with many situations that lead or can lead to self-medication (i.e. self-doubt, self-mutilation, grief, depression, abuse, abandonment, etc.)

Many groups call seeking help from this grant. These include school counselors, administrators, parents, and community counselors and social workers. Both school corporations in the county call. This resource is also listed in First Call for Help.

### End of Year 1 Update:

1. SAME\* .... #1 - #5 remain the same, but meetings and conversations have increased in the past year. Communities task forces which have representatives from the agencies involved in our council meet to discuss issues related to substance abuse (heroin), housing and homeless, counseling/coaching, transportation, new insurance opportunities.
2. SAME\*
3. SAME\*.

4. SAME\*
5. SAME\*
6. During 2014, 30 youth were assisted with counseling services through the Youth Care Fund managed by Bartholomew County School Corporation and funded through the Drug-Free Community Fund. School officials assisted 57 other youth to counseling opportunities that were available to them through insurance.

The Youth Care Fund provides brief counseling for youth and families in Bartholomew County. It is generally for youth, but there are times when the issue also involves adults and adult decision making. Our young people and families face issues of substance abuse and experimentation. If you read about it in the paper, our community is susceptible to it.

Our youth and families also deal with many situations that lead or can lead to self-medication (i.e. self-doubt, self-mutilation, grief, depression, abuse, abandonment, etc.)

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#### **End of Year 2 Update:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#### **Final Update (end of Year 3):**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

#### **C. Goals:**

1. Per year, identify new support groups for those dealing with addictions or for families who have a member who is dealing with addictions.
2. Identify community initiatives that are developed to address addiction issues.
3. Document the number of individuals who benefit from counseling and programs that are supported through Drug-Free funding and by agencies represented in the Bartholomew county Substance abuse Council.

**End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

1. NYAP, National Youth Advocate Program, is the newest member to our council and our community.
2. In October the substance abuse council held its annual half-day conference to provide education about addictions issues. Also, because of the number of heroin overdoses and the 911 call regarding suicide, the mayor organized a number of committees (i.e. housing, substance abuse, mental health) to discuss what can be done or what is needed. The discussions have included drug courts, addictions coaches, new Medicaid opportunities, and detox facilities.
3. Individuals who benefit from counseling and programs supported by Drug-Free funding:
  - a. 30 - Counseling for students
  - b. REACH (Tobacco)
    - i. 4 youth who were ticketed for underage tobacco use – Tobacco Education Group (TEG class)
    - ii. 150 6<sup>th</sup> graders – received Tobacco Abuse and Consequences (TAC) presentations
  - c. Tuesday Connections
    - i. Averaged 65 adults in the community-based CR groups (Celebrate Recovery).
    - ii. Approximately 20 in the CRinside (Celebrate Recovery) jail groups, including WRAP (Women Recovery with a Purpose)
    - iii. Approximately 100 various teens and children receive assistance through the Tuesday Connections program for children
    - iv. Free counseling to approximately 40 individuals with substance abuse issues
  - d. 57 in Seeking Safety – Turning Point
  - e. 135 referred, 83 completed – Prime, Court Services

**End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Final Report (end of Year 3):**

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**D. Objectives:**

1. Identify efforts and progress toward the development and accessibility of addiction services.
2. Document available data regarding the number of individuals affected by substance abuse treatment through the Drug-Free funds.

- 3. Increase community awareness of substance abuse treatment/resources available.**
- 4. Advocate for additional funding from the State and Federal governments for addiction treatment.**
- 5. Identify barriers to obtaining treatment.**

**End of Year 1 Update:**

1. Community providers are carefully following Medicaid policy changes to see what new counseling services may be available. There has been much local discussion of veteran's court, addictions coaching, and a detox center.
2. Individuals who benefit from counseling supported by Drug-Free funding:
  - a. 30 - Counseling for students via the Youth Care Fund
  - b. Tuesday Connections and Community Downtown
    - i. Averaged 65 adults in the community-based CR groups. (celebrate Recovery)
    - ii. Approximately 20 in the CRinside (Celebrate Recovery) jail groups, including WRAP (Women Recovery with a Purpose)
    - iii. Approximately 100 various teens and children receive assistance through the Tuesday Connections program for children
    - iv. Free counseling to approximately 40 individuals with substance abuse issues
3. Agencies work with 2-1-1 to clarify what services are available. Many of our companies have Employee Assistance Programs that guide individuals to best resources. The October conference, Desperate Households, not only brings speakers but also invites agencies to set up tables to promote available resources.
4. Advocacy for additional State and Federal funding is not the council's strength. Our council and community seek grant opportunities as in the ones that allow for the WRAP (Women Recovering with a Purpose) and CTC (Communities that CARE). We have, however, worked with legislators regarding bills (i.e. synthetic drugs) but not about funding.
5. Barriers:
  - a. Affordable options
  - b. Transportation
  - c. Childcare
  - d. The Window of Opportunity: For severe cases, a barrier is having detox and counseling available when an individual is willing to start the process.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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### A. Problem Statement #3:

Substance abuse is a significant contributor to crime in Bartholomew County.

### B. Supportive Data:

1. In 2013, the Columbus Police Department had 5 cocaine related arrests and 3 heroin related arrests.

2. In 2013, 51% of all local adult arrests were made for either drugs and/or alcohol. In 2012, 18% of juvenile referalls were for alcohol or drug offenses.

#### 3. Columbus Police Department Drug/Alcohol Arrest Data

2010	337 cases
2011	362 cases
2012	351 cases
2013	481 cases

#### 4. Bartholomew County Sheriff's Department Drug/Alcohol Arrest Data

2010	482 cases
2011	435 cases
2012	442 cases
2013	409 cases

5. In 2013, 43 methamphetamine labs seizures occurred in Bartholomew County, rating the county as one of the top 10 in Indiana.

6. In 2013, 33.8% of all urine drug screens given by Bartholomew County Court Services were positive for drugs or alcohol. Summarily:

- ☐ 11.9% positive for amphetamines/methamphetamines
- ☐ 1.1% positive for cocaine
- ☐ 12.6% positive for cannabinoids (marijuana)
- ☐ 8.1% positive for opiates

### End of Year 1 Update:

1. In 2014 the Columbus Police Department had 16 cocaine -elated arrests and 14 heroin-related arrests. In 2014, the Bartholomew County Sheriff's Department had 2 heroin-related arrests.

2. In 2013, 51% of all local adult arrests were made for either drugs and/or alcohol. In 2012, 18% of juvenile referalls were for alcohol or drug offenses.

#### 3. Columbus Police Department Drug/Alcohol Arrest Data

2010	337 cases
2011	362 cases
2012	351 cases
2013	481 cases
2014	654 (239 alcohol)

4. Bartholomew County Sheriff's Department Drug/Alcohol Arrest Data

2010	482 cases
2011	435 cases
2012	442 cases
2013	409 cases
2014	233 cases

5. In 2014, 1 methamphetamine lab seizure occurred in Bartholomew County.

6. In 2014, 20.9% of all drug screens\* given by Bartholomew County Court Services were positive for drugs or alcohol. Summarily:

- ☐ 9.8% positive for amphetamines/methamphetamines
- ☐ .4% positive for cocaine
- ☐ 4.7% positive for cannabinoids (marijuana)
- ☐ 5% positive for opiates

\*Note: In 2014, the department changed its testing methodology to include only oral drug screens and a more systematic collection process.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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**C. Goals:**

1. **Columbus Police Department: Reduce the number of drug and/or alcohol arrests per year by 5% from the prior four-year average for adults. The average number of drug and/or alcohol arrests per year from 2010-2014 was 383.**
2. **Bartholomew County Sheriff Department: Reduce the number of drug and/or alcohol arrests per year by 5% from the prior four-year average for adults. The average number of drug and/or alcohol arrests per year from 2010-2014 was 442.**
3. **Reduce the percentage of juvenile referrals for alcohol and drug offenses by 2% from the prior four-year average. The average percentage from 2010-2014 was 18.4%.**
4. **Bartholomew County Court Services: Reduce the percentage of positive drug screens from the prior four years by 3%. The average percentage from 2010-2014 was 31.4%.**

5. **Reduce the number of meth labs found in Bartholomew County to less than 35.**

**End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

1. In 2014 the Columbus police department had 654 drug and alcohol arrests. This was a 53% above the 383 average yearly arrests for the prior four years.
2. In 2014 the Bartholomew County Sheriff's Department had had 233 drug and alcohol arrests. This was a 48% less than the 442 average yearly arrests for the prior five years.
3. In 2014 Bartholomew County 20% of juvenile arrests were for alcohol or drug offenses. This is a 1% increases from prior four years.
4. In 2014, 20% of all drug screens given by Bartholomew Court Services were positive for drugs or alcohol. This is 11.4% below the prior four year average. - Note: In 2014, the department changed its testing methodology to include only oral drug screens and a more systematic collection process.
5. In 2014 one meth lab was found. This is 34 less than the prior four-year average.

**End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

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- 3.

**Final Report (end of Year 3):**

- 1.
- 2.
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**D. Objectives:**

1. **Advocate for additional training for officers and justice personnel related to substance abuse issues and resources.**
2. **Support the implementation and continuation of evidence-based substance abuse programs for both juvenile and adult offenders.**
3. **Provide assessment services, drug testing, and treatment for offender populations.**
4. **Encourage proven prevention strategies for youth.**
5. **Provide appropriate equipment and materials for local law enforcement and justice agencies for programs/services related to substance abuse reduction.**

**End of Year 1 Update:**

1. In response to the heroin crisis, narcan (naloxone) training was developed, and narcan was made available to law enforcement.

2. Court Services continues to pursue best practices and the implementation of “what works.” The WRAP (Women Recovery with a Purpose) is recognized as recognized effort that is successful.
3. PRIME for Life is a pre-treatment/advanced education program used by probation for adults.
4. Our court services and youth services center began the JDAI assessment process for juvenile detention alternative. The schools use PBIS (Positive Behavioral Instructional Supports), a school-wide systems approach, to teach and promote positive student behavior.

The Columbus Police Department purchased naran (naloxone) in December of 2014 so that it would be available for the January 2015 trainings for 64 officers. Each officers received two kits and 150 were purchased so that a few extra were available. One life a month has been saved from January to April because of the use of naran.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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**Next Annual Update Due: April 30, 2016**

**Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: April 30, 2018**

**Disclaimer:**

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

**Terms and Conditions:**

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a “denied approval” by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

**Initials: LEP**